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EXAMINER
NANO, SARGON N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/029,700	LINDSEY, TEDDY
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sargon N Nano	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 December 2001*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☐ Claim(s) *1 - 66* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1 - 66* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

       1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
          application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to application filed on Dec. 19 2001. Claims 1 – 66 are

pending examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1 – 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14 – 18 - 26, 28, 29, 31 – 37, 39, 42 – 46, 49, 50, 53 -

56, 58 – 63 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Britton

et al U.S. Patent No.6,535,896 (referred to hereafter as Britton).

Britton teaches the invention explicitly as claimed. Britton teaches systems , methods

and computer program products for utilizing XML – based tools to tailor HTML – based

web page content for display within various client devices (see abstract).

As to claim 1, Britton teaches a method of transcoding information in a first

markup language into a second markup language, the method comprising the steps of:

responding to a request to view a Web page by retrieving information from said

Web page, wherein said information is in a first markup language (see col. 3 lines 28 –

39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page) ;

normalizing said information(see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton discloses

transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format);

determining a second markup language that can be used by a browser using

device detection, wherein said browser is used by a computer that is to view said

information (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,Britton discloses the modified portions of XML

document are converted back to HTML format) ; and

transcoding said information into said second markup language(see col. 3 lines

40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web

page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 2, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the step

of sending said information in said second markup language to said computer (see col.

3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the

web page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 3, Britton teaches the method of claim 2, wherein said computer is a

wireless mobile device (see col. 3 lines 28 - 38. Britton discloses sending of a web page

to pervasive computing devices).

As to claim 5, Britton teaches the method of claim 2 wherein the step of sending

said information in said second markup language to said computer comprises sending

said information to said computer using automatic page division (see col. 3 lines 40 –

48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page

with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 6, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said step of transcoding comprises the steps of:

selecting a renderer that is associated with said second markup language from a plurality of renderers associated with markup languages (see col.3 lines 43 – 48, Britton discloses converting back to HTML format);

sending said information through said renderer (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified content to a client device for display); and

transcoding said information into said second markup language using said renderer(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 8, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said step of normalizing comprises the step of transcoding said information in said first markup language into an intermediate markup language (see col. 5 lines 1 – 11 Britton discloses that XSL can be used to transform an XML document into one HTML view).

As to claim 10, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said second markup language comprises the EXtensible Markup Language (XML) (see col.6 lines 10 – 14 Britton discloses HTML web page content format converted to XML format).

As to claim 14,Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said second markup language comprises the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (see col. 3 lines 40 49, Britton teaches HTML language).

As to claim 15, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said steps of responding, normalizing, determining, and transcoding occur automatically (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 16, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said first markup language comprises the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (see col. 3 lines 40 49, Britton teaches HTML language).

As to claim 17, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of sending said information in said second markup language to said computer over a system of networked computers (see fig. 2 Britton discloses a pervasive computing device in a network).

As to claim 18, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein a first object embodies said information in said first markup language and said step of transcoding further comprises automatic object conversion of said first object to a second object embodying said information in said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 19, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising providing an error logging system (see col. 4 lines 54 – 60 Britton discloses reporting errors).

As to claim 20, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said second markup language is a markup language other than the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (see col. 5 lines 1 – 13 Britton discloses Extensible Stylesheet Language).

As to claim 21, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said device

detection comprises referring to an HTTP user agent header field (see col. 6 line 66 –

col. 35, Britton discloses the hypertext transfer protocol).

As to claim 22, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said device

detection comprises detecting said browser and said computer using unique signature

detection (See col. 3 lines 7 – 14, Britton discloses a modified web browser).

As to claim 23, Britton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dividing

said information in said second language into at least two pages using automatic page

division (see col. 3 lines 50 – 62 Britton discloses web pages having a mixture of

formats to be converted to a single format).

As to claim 24, Britton teaches a method of transcoding information in a first

markup language into a second markup language, the method comprising the steps of:

responding to a request to view a Web page via a computer (see col. 3 lines 28 –

39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page);

retrieving information from said Web page, wherein said information is in a first

markup language, normalizing said information (see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton

discloses transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format); and

transcoding said information into a second markup language, wherein said

computer is adapted for utilizing said second markup language(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with

modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 25, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein said step of

normalizing comprises the step of transcoding said information in said first markup

language into an intermediate markup language (see col. 5 lines 1 – 11 Britton

discloses that XSL can be used to transform an XML document into one HTML view).

As to claim 26, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein said computer is

a wireless mobile device (see col. 3 lines 28 - 38. Britton discloses sending of a web

page to pervasive computing devices).

As to claim 28, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, further comprising

dividing said information in said second language into pages using automatic page

division (see col. 3 lines 50 – 62 Britton discloses web pages having a mixture of

formats to be converted to a single format).

As to claim 29, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein said step of

transcoding comprises the steps of:

determining said second markup language, wherein said computer is adapted

for utilizing said second markup language(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,Britton discloses the

modified portions of XML document are converted back to HTML format);

selecting a renderer that is associated with said second markup language from a

plurality of renderers associated with markup languages(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format);

sending said information through said renderer (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton

discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified

content to a client device for display) ; and

transcoding said information into said second markup language using said

renderer (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to

HTML format).

As to claim 31, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein said steps of

responding, retrieving, normalizing, and transcoding occur automatically (see col. 3

lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the

web page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 32, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein a first object

embodies said information in said first markup language and said step of transcoding

further comprises automatic object conversion of said first object to a second object

embodying said information in said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 33, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, further comprising

providing an error log that reports errors that occur during at least one of said steps of

responding, retrieving, normalizing, and transcoding (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton

discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified

content to a client device for display).

As to claim 34, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, wherein said second

markup language is a markup language other than the HyperText Markup Language

(HTML) (see col. 5 lines 1 – 13 Britton discloses Extensible Stylesheet Language).

As to claim 35, Britton teaches the method of claim 24, further comprising the

steps of: detecting a browser of said computer; and determining said second markup

language that is used by said browser based on said step of detecting (see col. 6 line

66 – col. 35, Britton discloses the hypertext transfer protocol).

As to claim 36, Britton teaches a method of transcoding information in a first

markup language into a second markup language, the method comprising the steps of:

responding to a request to view a Web page language (see col. 3 lines 28 – 39,

Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page);

retrieving information from said Web page, wherein said information is in a first

markup language(see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton discloses transferring the HTML –

based web page format to XML format);

device detection to determine said second markup language that is used by said

browser(See col. 3 lines 7 – 14, Britton discloses a modified web browser) ; and

transcoding said information into a second markup language, wherein said

computer is adapted for utilizing said second markup language(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with

modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 37, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, wherein said computer is

a wireless mobile device (see col. 3 lines 28 - 38. Britton discloses sending of a web

page to pervasive computing devices).

As to claim 39, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, wherein said step of

transcoding comprises the steps of:

selecting a renderer that is associated with said second markup language from a

plurality of renderers associated with markup languages(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format);

sending said information through said renderer (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton

discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified

content to a client device for display) ; and

transcoding said information into said second markup language using said

renderer (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to

HTML format).

As to claim 41, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, wherein said steps of

responding, retrieving, device detection and transcoding occur automatically (see col. 3

lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the

web page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 42, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, further comprising

dividing said information in said second language into pages using automatic page

division (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to

HTML and sent the web page with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 43, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, wherein a first object

embodies said information in said first markup language and said step of transcoding

further comprises automatic object conversion of said first object to a second object

embodying said information in said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,

Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 44, Britton teaches the method of claim 36, further comprising

transcoding said information in said first markup language into an intermediate markup

language prior to transcoding said information into second markup language (see col. 5

lines 1 – 11 Britton discloses that XSL can be used to transform an XML document into

one HTML view).

As to claim 45, Britton teaches a system for viewing a Web page by a computer

that utilizes a markup language, the system comprising:

a computer, wherein said computer requests to view a Web page(see col. 3 lines

28 – 39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page);

information from said Web page, wherein said information is in a first markup

language; a device detector, wherein said device detector determines a second markup

language that said computer utilizes(see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,Britton discloses the

modified portions of XML document are converted back to HTML format); and

a renderer, wherein said renderer transcodes said information into said second

markup language, wherein said information is sent to said computer(see col. 3 lines 40

– 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web page

with modified content to a client device for display).

As to claim 46, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, further comprising:

a normalizer, wherein said normalizer transcodes said information in said first

markup language into an intermediate markup language(see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton

discloses transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format).

As to claim 49, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said computer utilizes a markup language other than the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (see col. 5 lines 1 – 13 Britton discloses Extensible Stylesheet Language).

As to claim 50, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said computer is a wireless mobile device (see col. 3 lines 28 - 38. Britton discloses sending of a web page to pervasive computing devices).

As to claim 53, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said information in said second markup language is sent to said computer over a system of networked computers (see fig. 2 Britton discloses a pervasive computing device in a network).

As to claim 54, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein a first object embodies said information in said first markup language and said renderer uses automatic object conversion to convert said first object to a second object embodying said information in said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 55, the system of claim 45, further comprising an error logging system (see col. 4 lines 54 – 60 Britton discloses reporting errors).

As to claim 56, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said second markup language is a markup language other than the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (see col. 5 lines 1 – 13 Britton discloses Extensible Stylesheet Language).

As to claim 57, Britton teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said device detector uses unique signature detection (See col. 3 lines 7 – 14, Britton discloses a modified web browser).

As to claim 58, Britton teaches a system for viewing a Web page by a computer that utilizes a markup language other than the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), the system comprising:

a computer, wherein said computer requests to view a Web page (see col. 3 lines 28 – 39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page) ;

information from said Web page, wherein said information is in a first markup language(see col. 3 lines 28 – 39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page);

a normalizer, wherein said normalizer normalizes said information in said first markup language into an intermediate markup language(see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton discloses transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format); and

a renderer, wherein said renderer transcodes said information in said intermediate markup language into a second markup language, wherein said second markup language is a markup language that said computer utilizes and said second markup language is a markup language other than HTML (see col. 5 lines 1 – 11 Britton discloses that XSL can be used to transform an XML document into one HTML view).

As to claim 59, Britton teaches the system of claim 58, further comprising:

a device detector, wherein said device detector determines said second markup

language based on a browser of said computer (see col. 6 line 66 – col. 35, Britton

discloses the hypertext transfer protocol).

As to claim 60, Britton teaches the system of claim 58, wherein said computer is

a wireless mobile device (see col. 3 lines 28 - 38. Britton discloses sending of a web

page to pervasive computing devices).

As to claim 61, Britton teaches the system of claim 58, wherein a first object

embodies said information in said first markup language and said renderer uses

automatic object conversion to convert said first object to a second object embodying

said information in said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton

discloses the conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 62, Britton teaches computer executable process steps operative to

control a computer, stored on a computer readable medium, comprising:

a plurality of steps to receive data required for subsequent calculations(see col. 3

lines 28 – 43 Britton discloses transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML

format); and

a plurality of steps to automatically transcode information in a first markup

language into a second markup language, wherein said second markup language is

automatically determined (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of

the document to HTML and sent the web page with modified content to a client device

for display).

As to claim 63, Britton teaches the steps of claim 62, further comprising a step to

automatically normalize said information in said first markup language prior to

transcoding said information into said second markup language (see col. 3 lines 28 – 43

Britton discloses transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format).

conversion of the document to HTML format).

As to claim 66, Britton teaches the method of claim 64, further comprising

dividing said information in said second language into pages using automatic page

division (see col. 3 lines 50 – 62 Britton discloses web pages having a mixture of

formats to be converted to a single format).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 4, 7, 27, 30, 38, 40, 47, 48, 51, 52, 64 and 65 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton in view of Vega – Garcia et al.

U.S.Patent No. 6,839,734 (referred to hereafter as Vega-Garcia).

As to claims 4, 7, 27, 30, 38, 40, 47, 48, 51 and 52, Britton teaches systems ,

methods and computer program products provided utilizing XML-based tools to tailor

HTML-based Web page content for display within various client devices. Moreover

Britton teaches a method of transcoding information in a first markup language into a

second markup language, the method comprising the steps of:

responding to a request to view a Web page by retrieving information from said

Web page, wherein said information is in a first markup language (see col. 3 lines 28 –

39, Britton discloses requesting an HTML- based web page) ;

normalizing said information(see col. 3 lines 28 – 43 Britton discloses

transferring the HTML – based web page format to XML format);

determining a second markup language that can be used by a browser using

device detection, wherein said browser is used by a computer that is to view said

information (see col. 3 lines 40 – 48,Britton discloses the modified portions of XML

document are converted back to HTML format) ; and

transcoding said information into said second markup language(see col. 3 lines

40 – 48, Britton discloses the conversion of the document to HTML and sent the web

page with modified content to a client device for display).

Britton does not teach streaming information in real time. However, Vega-Garcia

teaches multimedia communications software with network streaming and multi-format

conference (see col. 4 lines 20 – 27). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary

skill in the art to include streaming information in real time as in Britton's because doing

so would enable a user to avoid delay entailed in downloading an entire file and then

playing it .

As to claims 64 and 65, Britton teaches the invention as mentioned above.

Britton does not teach streaming information in real time. However, Vega-Garcia

teaches multimedia communications software with network streaming and multi-format

conference (see col. 4 lines 20 – 27). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary

skill in the art to include streaming information in real time as in Britton's because doing

so would enable a user to avoid delay entailed in downloading an entire file and then

playing it .

4.   Claims 9 and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Britton.

Britton teaches the intermediate markup language is XML and the second format is

Html. Britton does not explicitly teach the intermediate markup language is XHTML, and

the second markup language is WML, cHTML or HDML. Official notice is taken that it

would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify Britton by using the markup languages because doing so

allow the system to use different formats of markup languages that are extremely

simple" dialect of language suitable for use on the World-Wide-Web and therefore does

not require use of specialized software on the client device.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

-       System and Method for Cooperative Client/Server Customization of Web

        pages by Fields et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,412,008.

- System In which a Proxy- Server Translates Information Received From the Internet Into A Form/Format readily Usable By Low Power Portable computers by Kiknis U.S. Patent No. 5,727,159.

- System For Dynamically Transcoding Data Transmitted Between Computers by Tso et al U.S.Patent No. 6,421,733

- An Active Transcoding Proxy to Support Mobile Web Access by Harini Bharadvaj (University of Missouri- Columbia).

Transcoding Internet Content For Heterogeneous Client Devices. By John R. Smith, Rakesh Mohan and Chung- Sheng Li, pages III-599 – III- 602.Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sargon N Nano whose telephone number is (571) 272-4007. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 hour.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sargon Nano

March 10, 2005

ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100